अर्चना एयरवेज़ की उड़ान की दुर्घटना

***378. श्री महेश्वर सिंह:** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) दिनांक 11.7.1996 को हिमाचल प्रदेश में अर्चना एयरवेज़ की उड़ान की दुर्घटना जिस स्थान पर हुई थी, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अर्चना एयरवेज़ को, शिमला के रास्ते दिल्ली-कुल्लू के लिये उड़ान हेतु लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब जारी किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो किस प्राधिकारी ने दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1996 का दिल्ली-कुल्लू और दिल्ली-शिमला उड़ानों को क्लब करने की अनुमति दी है; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस मामले में दोषी पाए गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री सी॰ एम॰ इब्राहिम): (क) अर्चना एयरवेज़ की उड़ान हिमाचल प्रदेश में भुंतर हवाई अड्डे के लगभग 18 नाविक मील दक्षिण में दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हुई थी।

(ख) तथा (ग) अर्चना एयरवेज़ के पास भारत में किसी भी सेक्टर पर अनुसूचित उड़ानें प्रचालित करने का परमिट है। अर्चना एयरवेज़ ने 8 जुलाई, 1996 को महानिदेशक नागर विमानन से अपनी दिल्ली-कुल्लू तथा दिल्ली-शिमला की उड़ानों को मिलाकर दिल्ली-शिमला-कुल्लू सेक्टर पर प्रचालन हेतु एक उड़ान कर देने का अनुरोध किया था क्योंकि उनके पास केवल एक ही विमान था। उनके अनुरोध को इस कारण अनुमोदित किया गया था ताकि उक्त सेक्टरों में से किसी सेक्टर पर उड़ाने रद्द नहीं हों।

(घ) वायु नियम, 1937 के नियम 75 के अधीन सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त जांच न्यायालय द्वारा दुर्घटना की जांच की जा रही है।

Computerization of branches of nationalised banks

*379. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the different branches of nationalised banks in respect of computerization, bank-wise;

(b) whether computerization has broght about any improvement in the services being rendered to customers by those banks;

(c) whether computerization has rendered surplus any staff in the nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, how much staff has been gainfully employed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAM-BARAM): (a) Details of the branches of nationalised banks which have been fully computerised as on 31.3.1996, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given below:--

s. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of branhces fully computerised
1.	Allahabad Bank	2.2
2.	Andhra Bank	29
3.	Bank of Baroda	60
4.	Bank of India	124
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	40
6.	Canara Bank	12
7.	Central Bank of India	21
8.	Corporation Bank	107
9.	Dena Bank	18
10.	Indian Bank	81
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	27
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	18
13.	Punjab National Bank	127
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	*2*
15.	Syndicate Bank	47
16.	UCO Bank	12
17.	Union Bank of India	48
18.	United Bank of India	6
19.	Vijaya Bank	38
	Total	958

(b) A general improvement in the services being rendered to customers by these banks after computerisation has been reported.

(c) and (d) Computerisation envisages redeployment of staff that may be rendered surplus in a branch as a result of

computerisation, in a manner consistent with the requirement of the concerned bank.

Steps to check malaria in Gujarat

*380. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that malaria prone areas in Gujarat are frequently affected with two strains of malaria such as P. Vivax infection and P. Falciperum infection resulting in death of many cases;

(b) if so, the details of the total cases which were found positive in each of these strains in the State during the last three years, year-wise and deaths reported in each year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to control and eradicate malaria from Gujarat and provide adequate medical facilities for malaria patients during the monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATES THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by State Govt, of Gujarat, the number of P. Vivax and P. Falciparum cases of Malaria, including deaths, in Gujarat, during the last three years, were as follows:—

Year	Malaria Cases		Deaths P.
	Vivax	P. Falciparum	
1993	2,25,706	78,403	25
1994	1,83,245	65,379	14
1995	1,46,096	44,932	9

(c) Steps taken to control malaria under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and by the State of Gujarat include:—

1. Early case detection and prompt treatment of Malaria cases by active and passive surveillance through Primary Health Care System, Hospitals/Dispensaries and village level voluntary agencies like Drugs Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots.
2. Interruption of transmission through vector control, by selective insecticidal spray, using appropriate insecticides in rural areas and larvicidal measures with appropriate chemicals in urban areas.
3. Selective use of Synthetic Pyrethroids (Kothrine) in triple resistant areas in Surat/Valsad (highly endemic districts).
4. Bio-environmental methods, by using larvi vorous fish and minor engineering methods like filling, deweeding and desilting etc., wherever feasible.
5. Health education, for increasing public awareness regarding malaria and seeking their cooperation for malaria control.
6. A proposal for World Bank loan is currently under formulation for intensifying malaria control measures in the problematic, hardcore and tribal predominant areas in the country including Gujarat.

Proposal from the Gujarat Government for increasing the capacity of T.V. Transmitters

2246. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for increasing the capacity of the existing T.V. transmitters in Gujarat have been received by Government from the State Govemment of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken on each of the proposals?

THEMINISTEROFINFORMATiONAND BROADCASTING (SHRI CM. IBRAHIM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from the Government of Gujarat for upgradation of the existing TV transmitters at Bhuj, Surat. Junagarh, Palanpur, Vadodra and Palitana ; the State.

(c) While a 10 KW High Power TV Transmitter (interim set-up) has already been commissioned at Bhuj with the permanent set-up targetted for completion during 1998, the